

The Florida Senate
BILL ANALYSIS AND FISCAL IMPACT STATEMENT

(This document is based on the provisions contained in the legislation as of the latest date listed below.)

Prepared By: The Professional Staff of the Transportation Committee

BILL: CS/SB 1842

INTRODUCER: Transportation Committee and Senator Bennett

SUBJECT: Public Roadways

DATE: April 7, 2010

REVISED: _____

ANALYST	STAFF DIRECTOR	REFERENCE	ACTION
1. Eichin	Meyer	TR	Fav/CS
2. _____	_____	CA	_____
3. _____	_____	TA	_____
4. _____	_____	_____	_____
5. _____	_____	_____	_____
6. _____	_____	_____	_____

Please see Section VIII. for Additional Information:

- | | | |
|------------------------------|--|---|
| A. COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE..... | <input checked="checked" type="checkbox"/> | Statement of Substantial Changes |
| B. AMENDMENTS..... | <input type="checkbox"/> | Technical amendments were recommended |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> | Amendments were recommended |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> | Significant amendments were recommended |

I. Summary:

The Committee Substitute (bill) requires the Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT, department) to notify affected local governments of proposed changes to state highways when the project:

- divides a state highway;
- erects a barrier median which would modify vehicle turning movements; or
- have the effect of closing or modifying existing access to adjacent property.

The notification must occur at least 180 days before the design of the project is finalized.

The local government must take public input on how the project would affect access to businesses and the local business community's economy, and within 60 days provide comments to the department. The department must review and consider the comments in preparing the final design of the project.

This bill creates s. 335.199 of the Florida Statutes.

II. Present Situation:

Access management addresses the location, design, and operation of medians and median openings, driveways, interchanges, and street connections on public roadways. The core goal of access management is the elimination or limitation of traffic points along a roadway by limiting the number of driveways and median openings and restricting certain movements at some median openings. Access management's inherent reduction in traffic conflict points increases safety and improves traffic flow. The Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT) uses access management standards, guidelines, and designs created from national standards and research.

Florida's Access Management Act

Sections 335.18 through 335.188, F.S. create the "State Highway System Access Management Act." The act establishes the Legislature's finding that access management regulations are necessary "to protect the public health, safety, and welfare, to preserve the functional integrity of the State Highway System, and to promote the safe and efficient movement of people and goods within the state."

Section 335.181(2), F.S., gives property owners whose property abuts the State Highway System the right to reasonable access, but not unregulated access to the property. The paragraph also provides for FDOT to restrict the operational characteristics of access connections. These access rights are "subject to reasonable regulation to ensure the public's right and interest in a safe and efficient highway system."

Access to all roads on the State Highway System is limited or controlled. FDOT has implemented access management guidelines and standards by rule to provide guidance on access management issues. The guidelines address the location, design, and operation of driveways, median openings, interchanges, and street connections. The goal of these guidelines is to properly balance access and mobility in the design of state roadways.

Rule 14-97, F.A.C., establishes seven classifications for state highways and the criteria and procedures for assigning these classifications to specific roads.¹ Essentially, the classifications allow for consistent application of access management standards by identifying the functional purpose of the road on a scale with high-speed through-traffic on one end, and lower speed local traffic with numerous interactions with adjacent land use on the other end.

For example, Access Class 1 consists of limited access facilities, *i.e.*, roadways which do not provide direct property connections but provide for high speed and high volume traffic movements serving interstate, interregional, and intercity, and, to a lesser degree, intracity, travel needs. Interstate highways and Florida's Turnpike are typical of this class. Interchange spacing standards for Access Class 1 are shown in Table 1 below. Access Classes 2 through 7 consist of controlled access facilities. Intersection spacing, median type, median opening, and connection (driveway) spacing is shown in Table 2 below. Generally the roadways serving areas without existing extensive development are classified in the upper portion of the range (Access Class 2, 3, and 4). Those roadways serving areas with existing moderate to extensive development are

¹ <https://www.flrules.org/gateway/ChapterHome.asp?Chapter=14-97>

generally classified in the lower portion of the range (Access Class 5, 6, and 7). The access management standards for each access class are further determined by the posted speed limit, as shown in Table 2 below. Medians and median openings are regulated through the requirement for a restrictive median in certain classes. For those classes, spacings between median openings are regulated.

Table 1 Access Management Standards for Limited Access Facilities		
Access Class	Segment Location	Applicable Interchange Spacing Standard
1	Area Type 1 – CBD & CBD Fringe for Cities in Urbanized Areas	1 Mile
	Area Type 2 – Existing Urbanized Areas Other Than Area Type 1	2 Miles
	Area Type 3 – Transitioning Urbanized Areas and Urban Areas Other Than Area Type 1 OR 2	3 Miles
	Area Type 4 – Rural Areas	6 Miles

Table 2 Access Management Standards for Controlled Access Facilities						
Access Class	Median	Median Opening Spacing Standard (feet)		Signal Spacing Standard (feet)	Connection Spacing Standard (feet)	
		Full	Directional		> 45 MPH	≤ 45 MPH
2	Restrictive	2,640	1,320	2,640	1,320	660
3	Restrictive	2,640	1,320	2,640	660	440
4	Non-restrictive			2,640	660	440
5	Restrictive	2,640 when > 45 MPH			2,640 when > 45 MPH	
		1,320 when ≤ 45 MPH			1,320 ≤ 45 MPH	
6	Non-restrictive			1,320	440	245
7	Both Types	660	330	1,320	125	125

Medians

Restrictive medians and well designed median openings are the most effective means of reducing traffic conflict points primarily through the elimination of left-turning traffic movements.²

Properly implemented median management will result in improvements to traffic operations, minimize adverse environmental impacts, and increase highway safety. As traffic flow is improved, delay is reduced as are vehicle emissions. In addition, roadway capacity and fuel economy are increased, and most importantly, crashes are less numerous and/or less severe.

Public Involvement in Transportation Planning

Section 339.155(6), F.S., provides for public participation in FDOT's planning process. It provides that in developing major transportation improvements such as increasing capacity or providing new access to a limited or controlled access facility or constructing a facility in a new location, FDOT is required to hold one or more public hearings, including a hearing prior to the

² FDOT Median Handbook, <http://www.dot.state.fl.us/planning/systems/sm/accman/pdfs/mhb06b.pdf>

selection and commitment to a specific design. The hearing is to be conducted to provide an opportunity for effective participation by interested parties. At least 20 days prior to a hearing related to a transportation project's design features, FDOT is required to notify property owners of record within 300 feet of the centerline of the proposed facility and those whom FDOT determines will be substantially affected environmentally, economically, socially, or safetywise.

III. Effect of Proposed Changes:

The Committee Substitute (bill) requires FDOT to notify affected municipalities and counties of proposed changes to state highways when the project:

- divides a state highway;
- erects a barrier median which would modify vehicle turning movements; or
- have the effect of closing or modifying existing access to adjacent property.

The written notification must occur at least 180 days before the design of the project is finalized and be provided to the chief elected official of the municipality or county, depending on whether the project is within or outside of municipal boundaries.

The local government must take public input on how the project would affect access to businesses and the local business community's economy, and within 60 days provide comments to the department. The department must review and consider the comments in preparing the final design of the project.

IV. Constitutional Issues:

A. Municipality/County Mandates Restrictions:

None.

B. Public Records/Open Meetings Issues:

None.

C. Trust Funds Restrictions:

None.

V. Fiscal Impact Statement:

A. Tax/Fee Issues:

None.

B. Private Sector Impact:

None.

C. Government Sector Impact:

The expanded notification process may result in the department incurring marginal expenses which can be accommodated within existing resources. The need for additional appropriation is not anticipated.

VI. Technical Deficiencies:

None.

VII. Related Issues:

None.

VIII. Additional Information:

- A. Committee Substitute – Statement of Substantial Changes:
(Summarizing differences between the Committee Substitute and the prior version of the bill.)

CS by Transportation on April 7, 2010:

The CS incorporates a delete everything amendment.

- B. Amendments:

None.